

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5156. 號七十正年十八百八千一真

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880.

日六月初二十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STEELE & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co. SWATOW, CAMPBELL & Co. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. FOOCHEW, HEDEN & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK.

E. R. BEILIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, B. L. DALMYPLE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

## MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

### For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR DESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL

CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP,.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND,.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

## PRICES.

E. G. VOUILLEMOND, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " 4% "

" 12 " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL,.....£800,000.

RESERVE FUND,.....£150,000.

## Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

## On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,.....£933,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....£465,250. RESERVE FUND,.....£20,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Entertainment.

HONGKONG TEMPERANCE HALL.

THE NEXT ENTERTAINMENT will be given

THIS EVENING,

THE 17TH JAN., 1880, AT 8.30 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of

COLONEL STUART, R.E., LIEUT. COLONEL HALL, R.A., and LIEUT. COLONEL GEDDES, 27TH INNISKILLINGS.

AN EVENING IN FAIRYLAND

with "PROFESSOR" Iloilo

Who has kindly consented to appear, and will produce some new Illusions never before seen in the Colony.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

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CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

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RESERVE FUND,.....£800,000.

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" 12 " 5%

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

## GE.

O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pinte.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, accorded the

GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts,.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints,.....\$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. ja18

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr O. GRABE will Continue to SIGN our Firm until 31st May of 1880.

Mr GUSTAV FISCHER has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this Date.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.  
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZ, MYSORE, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSAILLES;

ALSO, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1880, at 11 p.m., the "Commodore" S. S. PEIHO, Commandant PASQUALINA, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until 10 a.m.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels until 2 p.m., on the 21st January, 1880. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. j.22

MITSU BISLI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. SUMIDA MARU, Captain HUBENET, due here on or about the 19th Instant, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 24th Jan., at Day-light.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office, up to 6 p.m. of 23rd January.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15. " YOKOHAMA & " Do. \$75. Do. \$20. NAGASAKI. } Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN PASSENGERS.

CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki, will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, January 10, 1880. j.24



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, MYSORE, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-AMPTON, AND LONDON, VIA BOMBAY;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship BOKHARA, Capt. W. D. ANDERSON, will leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Gallo.

For further Particulars, apply to A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880. j.29

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and TOUGHRIDGE at YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF TOKIO will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2 p.m., the 3rd February. Parcels Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcels Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 18, 1880. feb

SAILORS' HOME.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1876.

## For Sale.

## NOW READY.

## PRICE, \$1.50.

## "COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW."

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

## NOW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I. and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal Svo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, P.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALVY per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1879.

## NOW READY.

FEUNG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEOLOGY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. Svo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 21, 1879.

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEOU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME- GUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

Svo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS, by

W. M. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important SITES and MONUMENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress, and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COTTON, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY, Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of COTIFER and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing a full particular, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c. &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

TO LET.

ROUR-STORIED HOUSES in Holly- wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

FOUR-STORIED HOUSES in Holly- wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO- DOWN, Situated upon MARINE Lot 10.

POSSESSION from 1st December next. Also—the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation of the TEMPERANCE HALL. POSSESSION from 1st December.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLAS- GRANITE GODOWN.

Apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## TO LET.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

## SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

## NOTICE.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2j80

## ORIENTAL HOTEL.

## NOTICE.

M. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED.

Mr. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by applying the Best of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PIC-NIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of Six and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

TWO NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

## English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

## NOTICE.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN. WINES AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL, J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879.

## COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

## NOTICE.

W. B. SPRATT & Co., have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of those Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—480 Feet on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, Praya Central, HONGKONG. Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 4oc80

## NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, at all the Treaty Ports of China, and at Singapore, are hereby accepted.

Risk accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE for POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## NOTICE.

## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.**

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE." Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91).—Entered by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 28th August, 1876.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. Lalor, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D. Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

**PHOSPHODYNE** Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalizing properties of Phosphorus, which reanimates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.

LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicinal Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FRAUD.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, Of Bay House, 32, Gainsford St., London, ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)

Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicinal Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the Advertisers of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be Foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

PHOSPHODYNE was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. Lalor in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR's Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been Baserly Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is Felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne in India and China—TREACHER &amp; CO., Bombay, Bucula, and Poona; SMITH, STANISLEW &amp; CO., and BATHGATE and CO., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA &amp; CO., Bangalore; RANGOON DISPENSARY, No. 215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON CO., Lahore; J. LLEWELLYN &amp; CO., Shanghai, China; Hong Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR's Prospectus, "The Origin of Life and Causes of Death" on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR's Agents.

50c79 1w 8y 50c80

## Intimations.

A LLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

For the

**MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.**  
HAVE JUST LANDED FROM  
THE AMERICAN MAIL  
THE following STORES, in  
Excellent Condition:  
Fresh Roll BUTTER.  
Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.  
Do. Do.  
Fresh APPLES.  
Dried Sliced DITTO.  
Boneless CODFISH.  
Georges Do.  
Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE.  
Mild California Do.  
Smoked SALMON.  
Family Men BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.  
Oregon Pickled OX TONGUES, very fine.  
Family PORK, in 25 lbs. kegs.  
American HAMS.  
Do. BACON.  
CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED  
WHEAT.  
OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-  
WHEAT FLOUR.  
CORN BROMS, CORN WISPS.  
Table FRUITS, Barlett PEARS, APR-  
ICOTS, PEACHES.  
Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.  
APPLE SAUCE, GRANBERRY SAUCE.  
OYSTERS, LOBSTER, SALMON,  
CLAMS.  
PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL  
NUTS.  
CREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS.  
Merrill's Eastern CIDER.  
WINSLOW's Celebrated GREEN CORN.  
LIMA BEANS, SUCCATASH, SUGAR  
PEAS.  
CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER  
CAKES.  
MILK BISCUITS.  
ALPHABET BISCUITS.  
OYSTER BISCUITS.  
WAFER BISCUITS.  
SODA BISCUITS.

Ex S.S. "GLENFINLAS," and Late  
Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.  
Muscatel BLOOM RAISINS.  
JORDAN ALMONDS.  
Cooking, and Table PRUNES.  
Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.  
Candied PEEL.  
MINCemeAT in 1-lb. tins.  
VAN HOUTEN's COCOA.  
CARAWAY SEEDS.  
SCHWEITZER's COCOATINA.  
HAM TONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.  
WESTPHALIAN, BOLOGNA, OXFORD, and  
TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.  
GAME PIKS.  
Potted MEATS.  
Prime YAHAM HAMS.  
Prime Wiltshire BACON in Tins & Canvas.  
OX-TONGUES in JELLY.  
TRUFFLES.

Champagne, &c.  
BEIDSTEIN & Co.'s MONOPOLE, Pints  
and Quarts.  
ADOLPH COLLIN's BOUZY CABINET.  
MUMM's (JULIUS) CHAM'AGNE, Pints and  
Quarts.  
NEYEN's (BUDEN) BOUZY, Pts. and Quarts.  
CHARLES HEINSTECK's WHITE SEAL,  
Pints and Quarts.  
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN, Pints  
and Quarts.  
THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s VERZENAY  
MOUSSEUX, Pints and Quarts.  
KRUG's CHAM'AGNE, Pints and Quarts.  
PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

Claret.

THIBIEUF (CHATEAU), Pints and Quarts.  
CHATEAU L'AROSE (GUICCI & ADET's),  
Pints and Quarts.  
CHATEAU LAFITE, Pints and Quarts.  
IRIS GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.  
BREAKFAST CLARET, Pints & Quarts.  
OLD INVALID CLARET,  
ST. JULIEN, &c., &c.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.  
Chambertin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,  
Rheinhauer, Niersteiner, Steinberger  
Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Kon-  
tin Victoria Berg, Chateau  
Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut  
Sauterne, Marasca, Sac-  
come's Pale Dry White Seal  
Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado  
Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Company's  
Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.  
1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La  
Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer  
& Co.'s Brandy, Royal Guillet &  
Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars;  
Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recom-  
mended; Hinshau's Ld. Irish Whisky,  
Jameson's Irish Whisky, Royal  
Glendee Whisky;  
AVH Gin, Swaine Board & Co.'s Old Tom  
Gin, La Grande Chartreuse, Green  
and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara,  
Curacao, Pts. & Quarts; Ango-  
stura, Boker's and Orange  
Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS ALE, bottled by CAMERON & SAUN-  
DERS, Pints and Quarts.  
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J.  
BUARK, Pints and Quarts.  
PILSENER BEER, in Quarts.  
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.  
SHELTZ MILWAUKEE BEER.  
BUDWEISER BEER.  
BOCA BEER.  
ALBION ALE.  
BLAZZ MILWAUKEE BEER.  
ALE and PORTER, in Bulk, (Ghds. and  
Kilderkins).

Ship's STORES of every description.  
Hemp and Cotton CANVAS.  
Russian, Manila, and Wire ROPE.  
SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING promptly  
executed.

Speciaily Selected CIGARS.  
Princess CHEROOTS.  
Cavite CHEROOTS.  
Princess CIGARS.  
Cavite CIGARS.  
Arocero CIGARS.  
Veguero CIGARS.  
Choice No. 1 Fortin CIGARS in Boxes  
of 100.  
Choice No. 3 Meining CHEROOTS.  
Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

NEW SEASON'S PRESENT TEA, in 5 and  
10 Catty Boxes.  
Hongkong, January 12, 1880.

## Intimation.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Half-  
Yearly MEETING of SHARE-  
HOLDERS in the Company will be held  
at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 50a,  
Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 30th  
January instant, at 3 o'clock in the after-  
noon, for the purpose of receiving a Re-  
port of the Directors, together with a  
Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend  
and electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from the 17th to the  
30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that All  
CLAIMS against the late Firm of  
COHEN & HEATON be sent to him on  
or before January 28th inst.

CHARLES C. COHEN.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. ja30

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that All  
CLAIMS against the late Firm of  
COHEN & HEATON be sent to him on  
or before January 28th inst.

CHARLES C. COHEN.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. ja30

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public  
Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 24th January, 1880, at 2 o'clock  
p.m., at his Auction Sales Rooms,  
Pedder's Wharf,—

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—  
Melechera & Co.

MOSER B. TOWER, American barkentine,  
Capt. C. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MIDDLESEX, British barque, Captain A.  
Walsh.—Burke Company.

GARIBOLDI, American barque, Capt. T.  
J. Forbes.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PRINCE FREDERICK, British ship, Capt.  
John Clague.—Vogel & Co.

MABEL, American barque, Capt. Francis  
Hallett.—Captains.

1880 ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer  
"EMUY,"  
Capt. BLANCO, will be despatched  
for the above Ports on MON-  
DAY, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880. ja19

## FOR AMOY.

The Steamship  
"DIAMANTE,"  
Capt. CULLEN, shortly due,  
will have immediate despatch  
for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880.

## NOTICE.

THE "POWAN" will commence run-  
ning as a NIGHT-BOAT between  
HONGKONG and CANTON starting from  
HONGKONG on MONDAY Next, the 19th  
Instant, at 5.30 p.m.

The "POWAN" resumes her place on  
the Line as a DAY-BOAT, leaving HONG-  
KONG at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY Next, the  
20th Instant.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-  
boat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents,

China Navigation Company, Limited.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880. ja21

THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY  
SOCIETY IN CHINA.

THE Forty-first Annual MEETING of  
this SOCIETY is appointed to be  
held at the House of Messrs. RUSSELL &  
Co., SHAMWEN, on THURSDAY, the 29th  
Current, at Two o'clock p.m.

J. G. KERR,  
Secretary.

Canton, 15th January, 1880. ja24

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARK GLANDINORWIG,  
FROM ANWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
named Vessel are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-  
signed for countersignature, and to take  
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the  
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-  
signee's risk and expense.

MELOHERS & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 17, 1880. ja21

## 1880 ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public  
Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 20th January, at Noon, at his Auction  
Sales Rooms, Pedder's Wharf,—

200 doz. HUCKABACK TOWELS.

50 doz. Turkish do.

20 cases Sardines.

25 cases Assorted Confectionery.

Morton's Oilmill's Stores.

30 cases Brandy.

15 cases Safety Matches.

13 cases Calcutta Raisins.

50 drums Boiled Linseed Oil.

4 cases Huntley & Palmer's Bis-  
cuits.

70 boxes Candles.

An Invoice of CLOCKS, Call Bells,  
Lamps, Revolvers, Cartridges, etc., etc.

2 cases Tweeds and Buckskins.

Windsor Soap in boxes, Socks, Ma-  
genta Dye, Mitts, Blacking in tins,  
Lampwick, etc., etc.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 17, 1880. ja20

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

SALE OF ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND  
CHINESE MADE HOUSEHOLD

## FURNITURE, ELECTRO-PLATED

## WARE, GLASS AND CROCKERY

## WARE, &amp;c., &amp;c.; AND ONE

## CHUBB'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFE.

## CLEARED.

## KUANGCHOW, for HOIHOW.

## GLENCHY, for SINGAPORE.

## 17, HAIKU, for HOIHOW, &amp;c.

## 17, HUAI YUEN, for SHANGHAI.

17, SZE, for SINGAPORE, PENANG, and  
CALCUTTA.17, VENICE, for SINGAPORE, PENANG, and  
CALCUTTA.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per CHOO, from CHINKIANG, Mr. DUNCAN,  
and DR. WHITE.

Per CHINTUNG, from SHANGHAI, Mr. WEIR.

Per GLACIUS, from SINGAPORE, &c., Mr.  
CRANE, 256 CHINESE.

Per CONQUEST, from HOIHOW, &c., 84 CHI-  
NACIO.

Per EMUWY, from MAULI, 180 CHINESE.

DEPARTED.

Per HOIHOW, for TAIWANFOO, Mr. CHEN  
KUANG.

Per HAIKU, for SINGAPORE, 180 CHINESE.

Per HUAI YUEN, for SHANGHAI, 50 CHINESE.

TO DEPART.

Per GLENCHY, for SINGAPORE, 375 CHI-  
NESE.

Per NAMAO, for COAST PORTS, 2 EU-  
ROPEANS, and 220 CHINESE.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British barque GLANDINORWIG reports

Light wind and calms from Sandalwood to  
Pacific. Experienced heavy gales from  
Bashas to ocean. Pedro Blanco with heavy  
sea no current. Lost one seaman over-  
board in 46 S. running down easting.<br



## HE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

MR GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND.  
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, 4th Dec. 1879.

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are, distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions, such as for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights. All solutions should be sent to Extron, China, Mail Office, by noon on the Saturday following the publication of my own Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday now Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC NO. XIII.

2ND SERIES.

Aide-de-camp. Lieutenant.

A	admiral	L
I	Iceni	I
D	drone	E
E	Esoe	U
D	dot	T
E	enterprise	E
C	caution	N
A	Axa	A
M	mean	N
P	pet	T

Correct answers have been received from "Xelando" and "Jack & Jill."

Note.—It must be distinctly understood that in future no choice of lights will be accepted, unless in such clear instances as "miasma—malaria," or similarly synonymous terms. The fact of more than one light not identical in meaning being sent in, will nullify the answer.

ACROSTIC XIV.—2ND SERIES.

Wear I scarlet or blue,  
Whatever the hue,  
I am only a spy—  
I cannot deny.

Without my kind, full many a noble bark  
Would yield her living freight to ravening  
shark;  
And yet insulted and ourselves abused  
With foulest scorings by mankind refused.

1.

They say that men have seven, and cats have  
nine;  
But what the truth may be, I can't divine.

2.

My race has trampled lately o'er a foo  
Inclined to give and take like shrewdest blow.

3.

Good Queen Victoria this word has raised  
Where'er in sculptured stone her lord she  
praised.

4.

A word purely Celtic, and swarming in  
Wales;  
To tell you more strictly, restricted to make.

5.

With drunkenness and woe and Christian  
grace,  
With mirth, crime, happiness, I keep my  
place.

6.

Useful in tilling land, by hand and free,  
Immortalized in Negro melody.

7.

A crumpled, tortuous thing—yet am I found  
Mid swelling chaurt, and operatic sound.

YONICK.

OUR FIRST SUPPER TOGETHER.

How cozy was the little room,  
The table-cloth how snowy white,  
How sweet the fresh bouquet of bloom,  
The simple table-ware how bright.

I silently drew up my chair  
Unto the frugal, tempting board,  
My face turned to the nut-brown, fair,  
Plump, little dryad I adored.

It was the first sweet-time that she  
Had ever at my table been,  
For I had brought her home to me  
That day—my little rustic queen.

How daintily and demure she looked!  
A full contentment o'er me stole;  
No thought of speech I would have brooked  
To break this silence of the soul.

Ah! soon related is the rest—  
For pleasant hours are ever dear.  
I plunged a fork into her breast,  
And dined upon her tender meat.

How nice it was, but naught avail—  
Repinings for delights long past—  
For she was but a single quail,  
And our first supper was our last.

A RECENT number of Petermann's

*Mittheilungen* contains fresh information regarding the population of the globe, by the same author as had previously published a curious work on this subject. According to these new researches the population of the globe is now about 1,439,146,300 inhabitants. Europe contains 312,398,480; Asia, 831,000,000; Africa, 205,210,500; Australia and Polynesia, 4,413,000; America, 86,116,000. This gives an average of 600 inhabitants per square mile of the surface of the globe. After calculating the number of human beings on the globe, the German statisticians turn their attention to the number of horses. This is estimated at about 53,000,000; of which number the contingent of Russia has about 21,750,000; then the United States, 9,504,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000; Germany, 2,352,000; Canada, 2,264,000; Great Britain, 2,256,000; Hungary, 2,179,000; Austria, 1,367,000; Turkey, 1,100,000; France, nearly 3,000,000, &c.

from another restive horse. On his way across the platform, many hands were held out for a shake of Mr Gladstone's, and he grasped not a few of them. At the carriage it seemed as if he would not get away, but some remonstrance from the Earl of Rosebery he was allowed to go free. An address was in readiness for presentation, but the cheering was so loud and so continuous, that ceremony was impossible; and so the "illuminated velum" was popped into the trap, and Mr Gladstone bowed in return. The mounted police led the way, the crowd cheered and squeezed, but fortunately no accident marred the enthusiasm as the positions set their horses in action. Darkness had set in by this time, but the street lights, the illuminated hotels and the street lamps made it possible to get a glimpse of the passing carriage. I clip the following from an impounded description of the appearance of Princess Street on the occasion:—"The club loungers sit their porches, or exhibit themselves at their windows. Clergymen hurrying home from their afternoon visitations pause in their journey, and not unwillingly find their progress temporarily barred by the throng. Workmen, some with their tools in their hands, and all of them in their workshop clothes, forget the comfortable seats their housewives have prepared for their refreshment at the close of the day's toil, and patiently wait side by side with the professional men of the New Town and all ages, as well as all classes, are represented—grey-haired sires, who can recall the whole course of Mr Gladstone's protracted public career, and boys and girls, young men and maidens, who have been taught from infancy to love and trust the god and wise statesman. . . . First on the outer side appears in view, then another, and then the venerable figure, crowned with the most benignant of countenances, is seen standing half erect and bare-headed in a carriage bowing, now on the one side and again on the other, in recognition of the enthusiastic salutations with which he is being greeted. This is Mr Gladstone, and the moment he is recognized handkerchiefs and hats of all colours and shapes are waved in the air, and a roaring cheer is sent after him."

Accompanied by Mrs and Miss Gladstone the right honourable gentleman left Liverpool on Monday "morning apparently, despite his recent cold, in good health and excellent spirits. Farewell was bidden by an enthusiastic crowd. At Preston the station was crowded by the liberals of the district. Barricades were unavailing: the people pressed in and mounted the roofs of the carriage. Addresses were presented from the working men of Langholt, the people of Cumberland and the Liberal associations of Newcastle and Gateshead. A more substantial present than that of word, however "fire-new," was made by the Langholt working men—they gave him a suit of clothing of their own manufacture. These tokens of affection evoked his first speech, and Mr Gladstone at once plunged in *medias res*; he referred to his candidate as occasioned by the present crisis of an extraordinary character which had induced him at a time when every sentiment would have dictated a desire for rest to undertake what might be called an arduous task. Displays of flags and assemblages of people gladdened the veteran's eye all on the way to Hawick, where he received his first welcome in Scotland. This he acknowledged in a brief speech; at Melrose crowds flocked to see him and to cheer him, and at Galashiels commenced the serious speech-making. The factory workers took a half or whole holiday, donned their Sunday clothes and trooped to the station in thousands. A penny subscription had enabled the workmen to prepare a travelling rug, enough cloth for a suit of Tweeds after "one of the finest samples issued from the Border Mills," and a shepherd's tartan maude or plaid; while the female worker's choice was for Mrs Gladstone, a hunting Stuart-tartan plaid and a salmon-coloured brooch. All these together with a bouquet of exotic were presented, along with addresses from the liberals of Galashiels and of Selkirk, in the presence of an immense gathering of people from Hawick, Melrose, Innerleithen and Selkirk and a little army of newspaper reporters. There was much cheering, the hand played "C-inching Hero," and Mr Gladstone spoke bare-headed and in smiles. He explained his appearance in Scotland by an invitation to look at the state of the world, the disturbed and troubled condition of Europe, Asia, Africa and South Africa; and he made a strong protest against fogot votes which he defined as a system brought about by legal chicanery wherein it was sought to set aside by phantom votes the verdict that would be given by independent voters. A great ovation was given as the train went off.

At Edinburgh, owing to the time spent on speeches and on slippery rails—for the day was wet—the train was nearly an hour late. The Waverley Station was crowded, and a great mass of people filled the several approaches and extended all along Prince's Street. Barricades were erected on the street, but of course the railway traffic prevented their erection in the station; and so it was with difficulty that a body of police two or three of whom were on horseback could keep clear a square in which it was intended that the Earl of Rosebery and deputations from the liberal voters and associations should commence their face-to-face hero worship. There was little ceremony in the proceedings. Lord Rosebery, whose guest Mr Gladstone was to be at Dalkeith, within the shade of the Ducal abode and under the nose of the Bold Buccleuch, the people made holiday on the occasion, displayed welcome to Gladstone and cheered him to the echo. Here he spoke for 92 minutes, and gave his first sound on the Disestablishment of the Established Church. The question, he said, should be considered by the people before being disposed of by Parliament. But at same time he intimated that he is to give no pledges. At West Calder his speech exceeded the previous ones in duration, lasting for 107 minutes. The reception there was something that showed no lack of warmth. Some half mile of houses between the station and the hall was hung with festoons, flags, Chinese masts and transparencies, and in the evening every window was illuminated with candles, while an immense bonfire of barrels was kindled. The whole inhabitants seemed to turn out to welcome Mr Gladstone, and at night he could scarcely get into the station. In addition to these speeches I should mention that there was a semi-private one with women at Dalkeith, when, on receiving some presents from the female factory workers, Mr Gladstone delivered an interesting speech on the horrors of war and the blessings of peace. So has finished the tour of the county. Again to quote, here is Lord Rosebery's description of him who "owns that silver voice which during the past week has enchanted Scotland and enthralled the world":—"Full of years and honours—followed in his career by his country, with a strange mixture of tenderness and pride, at an age when body and mind alike are in repose, an illustrious statesman has come down to fight one supreme battle in the cause of freedom. He has passed through one long series of well-ordered triumphs. From his home in Wales to the metropolis of Scotland, there has been no village too small to afford a crowd to greet him, there has been no cottage so humble that could not find a light to put in his window as he passed. Mo-

thers have brought their babes to kiss a hurr-l-old man have crept forth from their homes to see him before they died. These have been no prepared obsequies of sympathy; these have been no calculated demonstrations. The heart of the nation has been touched."

Friday was the ex-Premier's quiet day, but even on it he received a deputation bringing an address from the town of Leith who claim him with him as the birth-place of his grandfather. He made a speech to them; attended a reception of the principal voters in the county, and in the evening was at a dinner party. After such a week's work, having spoken, besides his railway addresses and three other ordinary speeches, for five hours, any other man would have rested from his labours; but not Mr Gladstone. He was already down to address a meeting of the East and North of Scotland Liberal Associations and delegates from all its daughter associations Saturday afternoon, and thereafter to meet the working men. For the former of these meetings special tickets were issued through local associations throughout the country; and for the latter through the several trades. It is an open secret that speculation was rife among these tickets; in some of the newspapers 30 or 40 advertisements appeared of tickets for sale or purchase. The association meeting took place in the Corn Exchange, which was tastefully fitted up and was attended by about 4,000, including ladies delegates from a distance, a number of members of parliament and several peers: there being no constitutional restriction as to this meeting, although such existed at the voters' meetings. Lord Rosebery presided; an hour before the time of meeting the hall was crowded. A band played on the platform and a party sang popular choruses at the back of the hall in the intervals between the tunes. Mr Gladstone, who was heartily cheered on arriving, disengaged for 91 minutes on finance. After leaving this hall he had a rest of a quarter of an hour till he appeared in the Waverley Market, after a drive through an applauding crowd. In the market was a gathering of about 20,000, chiefly of the working classes. There was an influential platform and the gallery was set apart chiefly for ladies. In the body of the hall the men had to stand. Barricades had been erected across, like pens for sheep, to break the weight of the mass; but still the crush was very great and some thirty or forty men had to be lifted from the body of the hall over the heads of the others to the reporters' table, where some of them revived, whilst others had to be removed still insensible. Addresses were presented by the working men; and then Mr Gladstone spoke for 20 minutes on the Eastern question. Just after he commenced, many who had a bad squeeze for more than three hours had to succumb, others were lifted; and doubtless this was the cause of brevity in what might have been a long speech. Such meeting has not been seen in Scotland before, and Mr Gladstone said that he has not seen such a meeting in doors.

On the following day Mr Gladstone performed a heavy Sabbath day's journey; he seems like some old war-horse to have been only wakening up. He drove in from Dalkeith, attended services in the new Episcopal Cathedral of St. Mary, had luncheon in the Royal and afterward attended service in the West Church of St. Giles Cathedral, at the close of which he inspected the High Church and went through the restoration works which are being carried on at the expense of Dr Chambers in the Old Church. He was waited on by many passers-by, and a cheer was raised as he drove off, and that in Scotland on a Sabbath.

## NASBY ON THE CHINESE QUESTION.

(From the *Toledo Blade*.)

Petroleum V. Nasby writes from Conduit X Road to the *Toledo Blade*:—A delegate of the anti-Chinese Association, Mr Francisco, has been with us, and has departed. He organised us into an anti-Chinese Association, which we did all the more readily as the arguments he urged again permission to the Chinese to settle among us, which was exceedingly similar to them we also urged again letting the nigger here stay. The Chinese hailed em as their natural and drink, and we accepted em to wunt, without question. The representative of the Anti-Chinese Society of San Francisco was a Amerikin citizen named O'Shaughnessy. He was a flood talker, and a statesman of the first water. We called a meeting to receive him and hear his views, which wuz what he wanted. Mr O'Shaughnessy commen by sayin that he kum to us as an Amerikin citizen and an advocate for the Amerikin idea. When he left Ireland a year ago, and land in New York he tow-wuz assumed the highest dooty of the Amerikin by voting the day after he landid, for which he was rewarded by bein put on the police force uv that city. He had a repasten on a speech maker, and an association of Amerikins in San Francisco, held by that troo Amerikin, Dennis Kearney, sent for him, to assist them in resistin the encroachments on the heathen Chinaman, which wuz overwhelm the servant girls of the Pacific coast, by doin washin cheaper and better than they did it. He to-wunt obeyed the call. It wuz his dooty. And beside the pay for speakin wuz better than servin em as a policeman, and the work wuz much easier. Mr O'Shaughnessy wuz opposed to the Chinese for several reasons.

1. They wuz heathen, and bleedin in a god, which he didn't. So terrible wuz Mr O'Shaughnessy's emoshun when dwelvin on the heathen aspeck uv the question that he made the sign uv the cross more than twenty times. He wuz never consent that twenty heathen shood real Ameriky. Ameriky belonged to the pop uv Rome, and not to Jesus, which he wuz informed wuz the title uv the Chinese god.

2. They never votid. What kind uv a citizen is it that comes to this kentry, and never organizes clubs, and assumes the role thereof? They had never bin a instance uv Chinaman askin for a place em skool comissioner, or to be put onto the police force. No Chinaman had ever bin a alderman, nor hed ever asked for it.

3. They wuz a sly underhanded people. They took place wherever they could fit it, and went about doin it with a regularity and persistency that wuz disgustin. They never hed the manlinis to strike for higher wages, and never sed a word about eight-hour laws. He had known em, in his brief experience, to work twelve and fifteen hours and never say a word.

4. They knew noyse about the dignity uv labor. He never saw one em in a bar-room complainin uv becled aristocrats, and never see em at his meetings where he wuz denouncing the encroachments uv capital agin labor. They hav no sensibilities.

5. They wuz no yoose to the bar-rooms uv San Francisco. The money they earn they spend in cloze and things uv that nacher or hoard. There is 60,000 em in San Francisco alone, and they take the place uv 65,000 Amerikins from Ballyhough, which wuz paid at least 50 cents a day each for the native Amerikin beverage, whisky, adin that much to the revenue on the enlightened bar-keepers which sent him East.

6. Ez they don't vote, and never take part in Ward politix, our liberties is endangered by hevin em here. Such a mass uv heathenism is a blotch onto Amerikin civilization, and can't be endoored.

We immejely adopted a series uv re-solocissons, indorsin Mr. O'Shaughnessy and his mishin, and took him over to Bascon's, where he imbibed the raw like uv the seahuk till he said back into the virchus sleep that a great Amerikin organizer only knows. He left the next mornin feelin that he had done a proper work in preventin the Heathen Chinaman from obtainin a foothold onto this continent. I aint eggackly shoor, tho' we did a good thing in this matter. I see great possibilites in these Chinese. Suppose that we, the Democracy, should champion their cause, and get 'em into our hands! Suppose that we could organize 'em to take part in politix, and good 'em all to be Democrats! Suppose that we could yose 'em ez our biddin' ez faithfully! Suppose that we shood uv one em to take part in the backbone uv our organisation! Suppose that we add to the O'Briens of the Ah Sins, and build up a party on that basis! I see a life! I see all over the kentry a Chinese party, with Joss at the head uv it, instead uv the Pope, with unlimited chances of expansion. I see the little brown man going to the pols, and holdin small places and controlling ward organisations, and bein considered. Every low element in the country gravitates naturally to the Democratic party, and why not the Chinese?

On the whole, I don't agree with Mr. Blane. I am uv the opinyun that the Chinese shoud be allowed to come and stay—that is, if they kin be indooced to take a part in politix and act with us. Ef Wan Lee shoud organize the Chinese in California in the interest uv the Democracy, and shoud vote the Democratic ticket, we cod organiza ez big a steel ez Tweed did in New York with the Irish, and I cood wunt more know what wint taste like, instid uv the raw whisky I am compelled to drink here. On them condishuns I am willin they shel come and stay. But of they contynuo ez they hav done, to grovel and work and take no part with us, then I shel jine Mr. Blane and insist that they shel be compelled to leave. The spectacle uv a furrier which don't control no ward electians is disgustin to the Democratic mind. If they do as the Irish do, all right—ef not, they must go. I wont consent to no comishon with the backbone of the Democracy.

PETROLEUM V. N. NABBY.  
For or against the Chinese, ez the case may be.

LAST year a man patented a fan which fastened to the back of a rocking-chair, and was made to work by the motion of the chair. This year some has fashioned a fan whose motive power is the sewing machine; and next year we see no reason why a combined fan and fly-brush shall not be invented, to be attached to a board-house table and operated by the inmate strength of the butter.—*Louisville-Courier Journal*.

## Miscellaneous.

It is calculated by the Indian papers that the war expenses of the Government of India are upward of ten lacs of rupees, or £100,000 per day. A simple sum will demonstrate how a prolongation of the contest may embarrass the Beaconsfield Ministry in the next budget.

The recent legal scandal affecting Mr. John Hitz, the Swiss Consul-General, who diplomatically represents the Helvetic Republic in the United States, has since been confirmed by the finding of an indictment by the Grand Jury of the capital on the 17th ult., charging Mr. Hitz, ex-President, and Mr. Prentiss, ex-Cashier of the German National Bank of Washington, with the embezzlement of nearly \$60,000 from that institution.

A GENTLEMAN gives the following advice in regard to dogs: "If you enter a lot where there is a vicious dog, be careful to remove your hat or cap as the animal approaches you, hold the same down by your side, between yourself and the dog. When you have done this you have secured perfect immunity from an attack. The dog will not attack you if this advice is followed. Such is my faith in this policy that I will pay all doctors' bills from dog bites and funeral expenses for deaths from hydroph

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of paper may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bond fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chile, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 12 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.):—  
Via San Francisco, or Marquesas, Brindisi  
Letters, 12 30 34  
Registration, None. 8 8  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—  
Letters, 20 30 34  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Registration, 8 None. None.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—  
Letters, 12 12 16  
Registration, None. None. None.  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—  
Letters, — 30 34  
Newspapers, — 4 6  
Books & Patterns, — 6 8  
Registration, — —

West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract-Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cochinchina, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c.,	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail, .....	8	2	2		

Any publication fulfilling the condition hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unsewed.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unsewed; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographic illustrations of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule is infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except a supplement is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

## Local Delivery.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissars, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal, or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded so as to secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, part 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office un stamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Fukien, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcel may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is made of them, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

3. Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter, or the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails shall be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the mailing of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same."

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the mailing of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced throughout its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eighteen pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers— to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns— to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PATTERNS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissars, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal, or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded so as to secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

## Mails for the United Kingdom, &amp;c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or late-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the mailing of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced throughout its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

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